FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 1] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 2.]

Hope and Despair.

All upon a Summer sea
Sailing in an argosy—
  Rebecs, lutes, and viols sounding,
  While the ship o'er wavelets bounding,
Skims the surface of the sea.

All the masts are wreathed with woodbine,
Jessamine, and elegantine;
  Whitest lillies—reddest roses
  Strew the deck in scented posies;
And the cordage is a vine.

Sunlight gleams in golden meshes;
Breaks the foam in pearly tresses,
  Through the interlace of flowers—
  Breaks the foam in silver showers
All adown the golden meshes.

* * * * *

Stealing down a gloomy river,
  Where dull water-grasses quiver,
  From a barque come sounds of sorrow,
  Never ceasing with the morrow—
Mournful barque upon the river.

Cypress, rosemary, and rue,
Branches from the sombre yew,
  On the deck are withered lying,
  While the night-breeze, sadly sighing,
Wafts the odor of the rue.

Sullen clouds obscure the moon,
Darkness cometh all too soon!
  Black the clouds and black the river,
  Black the barque, and oh! the shiver
As it sinks beneath the moon!

—*The Argosy.*

Magnificence of Western North Carolina.

DR. KERR TO THE GOVERNOR.

Honorable Thomas J. Jarvis,
Governor of North Carolina:

Sir:—In accordance with the arrangement made with the Board of Agriculture, I entered on the work of the United States Geological Survey, August 15, and organized, under the orders of the Director, the Appalachian Division, making Bristol, Tennessee, the centre of operations.

The season's work of the Division, covered, with a minute topographical survey, nearly 2,000 square miles in this State lying mostly between the Blue Ridge and Smoky ranges from the French Broad and Swannanoa, to the North Fork of New River, extending westward through Virginia and Tennessee into Kentucky. The members of the several corps were gathered from all parts of the Union; some of them had been on Rocky Mountain surveys. The region was thus brought under the observation of men qualified to observe and compare and judge, and the minute and authoritative information in regard to the wonderful and undeveloped resources of this part of the State, which will be thus diffused even incidentally throughout the continent, will tell at once upon its development. Some of the most efficient members of the Division were tempted strongly to quit the service and embark in some of the numerous promising enterprises which solicit attention on every hand. The immediate purpose of the topographical work of this season was, of course, to furnish a basis for geological work equally minute which is to follow next year, and after. So much in general. Five years ago I visited by request the United States Coast Survey observers, who were carrying a triangulation through the Piedmont on the summit of the South Mountains and the Brushy Mountains. Beginning the new triangulation from the same summits last October, I traversed the same sections by the same roads. The communities visited have in the interval gone forward as with a bound. There is most notable improvement in fields, fences, roads, houses, in agricultural implements, modes and results. The wheat drill and thresher, the cotton patch and commercial fertilizer, have climbed the flanks of the South Montains and the Brushy, and are invading the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge.

But the most extensive changes have occurred in the region beyond the Ridge, the *terra incognita* of the State and the continent. The Mica industry is still prominent and prosperous in Mitchell and Yancey. Some of the oldest mines are still yielding handsome profits and new ores of good promise have been recently opened. The Boston capitalists who came to the Museum a year ago to inquire for a mica mine, have purchased the one recommended and have introduced superior mining machinery and methods, and find it one of the most profitable mines of the region. And one of the oldest mines near Burnsville, is still yielding a ton or more of marketable mica per month, worth about $50,000 per annum. This mine has made half a dozen fortunes and is more profitable now than ever.

There is increased interest in copper mining also. The Elk Knob mine has been successfully opened, and the mining engineer reports both the size and richness of the ore as surpassing the promises of its remarkable outcrops.

But the greatest activity and enterprise is shown in the search for and exploration of the fine iron ores of this *Iron* Mountain region, which realizes the ancient description "Whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." These are the ores which were carried to Pittsburg three years ago, and which the analysis, published in the former State report show to be equal to the best in the world. I have had to make a dozen special reports on these ores within a year past, and the region has been traversed by numerous parties of geologists and experts and capitalists, and a great number of sales and leases have been made and many new ore beds opened and hundreds of samples carried North for analysis. The Cranberry ore bed has been opened on a larger scale, and many thousand tons of ore transported to Northern furnaces; and preparations are making to erect furnaces on the ground, where already quite a village has sprung up. Eight air drills are at work, and sixty tons of ore raised per day; and additional compressors are nearly completed which will increase the product to 250 tons. The Diamond has been pushed across the vein 120 feet and has not touched the further wall. As you are aware this enterprise has already involved an outlay of about $1,000,000 and yet it is only in its first stage. The Cranberry narrow gauge is itself one of the notable engineering exploits of the country. The bed of the road, for six miles, is hewn out of the face of a rugged tortuous canon, whose walls rise almost vertically a thousand feet or more from the bed of the Toe river.

The road has opened up one of the richest sections of the continent, to which this was the only gateway. And the six months since the completion of it has effected a veritable revolution; values have been enhanced more in that time than in a century before. Many other ore beds of the same quality have been opened in the neighborhood and preparations are making to erect furnaces at these points also.

Lumber mills have been planted in all directions about the terminus of this road, on both sides of the Smoky Mountains and the Yellows, and have climbed nearly up to the top of the Roan. Not less than two million feet of cherry lumber has been cut already, and it is sent to market as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. One mill on Elk River, near the Grandfather, has already manufactured 800,000 feet of such cherry timber as the markets of the North have not known before. Here are the forests which have been described in the publications of the survey for a dozen years, as the finest on the continent, and the typical trees several times described, thirty-six inches in diameter and seventy feet to the first limb, and containing above 3,000 feet of lumber, worth $250—more than the price of a square mile of these magnificent forest lands a few years ago. The owners of this mill recently offered $2,000 for the cherry timber on a 500 acre tract near the foot of Grandfather of which the owner was anxious to sell the fee simple a few years ago for $200.

The mill near the top of the Roan has manufactured 200,000 feet, and has 7,000 trees still to cut, before being removed to another cove, a few miles distant. Among these is one of four and a half feet diameter, the largest yet measured by these old lumbermen. Besides cherry, these mills are cutting walnut, ash, bird's-eye maple, black birch (mahogany) and poplar, and shipping North and Northwest. The walnut attains a diameter of eight feet, (in one case nine); ash, six feet; maple, five; birch, five; poplar eight; and the forests of these with chestnuts, eight and ten feet on the slopes and benches of the Smoky, strongly suggests the giant groves of Mariposa.

But the incidental improvement of the country is still more important. The common roads have been graded and new ones made, in a region most difficult, in order to reach the market with lumber. And with new and better roads have come new settlers, with other industries; also better houses and better and more active, intelligent and profitable farming. Within a few years past it has been found that the high plateau north of the Black and the Grandfather, which until recently scarcely numbered wheat among its crops, is really one of the best regions of the State, just as it has been found within a few years that it can produce the fine yellow tobacco along with Granville and Caswell. By way of further illustrating the rarity as well as importance of the resources of the region and of the directions in which the development is manifested, I give one fact out of many. Near the base of the Grandfather I passed a new and large and commodious dwelling into which a family immigrating from Virginia had just moved within a week. The farm, one of the best in the region, had been purchased during the year at a very low price, payable in five years, without interest. And a crop of wild cranberries, of over two hundred bushels, had been hauled ten miles to the new railway and sent to the Northern market. So that this volunteer crop will easily pay the purchase money before it falls due. It would be difficult to find the new country West, or in any other direction, which can surpass this in wide open avennes to prosperity and fortune for the enterprising. There are broad areas of mountain land, wildernesses yet untouched, with a soil that, in the middle of the State, would rank with that of the best "bottoms," and such forests are never seen east of the Blue Ridge. The sound of the steam whistle, of the locomotive and lumber mill, has invaded the summits of the Black, the Grandfather and the Roan. The completion of two or three more railroad enterprises, already well matured, will bring the last of these magnificent "Southern Reserves" within the sweep of improvement. And before this occurs the United States Geological Survey will have mapped down and advertised to the world its hidden mineral riches, for the inflowing millions of invading capital.

Your obedient servant,
W. C. KERR.

DIFFERENCE IN PHRASING.—Although we professedly speak the English language, there are certain small peculiarities in our use of words which are quite observable to the stranger. An American takes a passage "on" a boat, an Englishman takes his "in" it; a "railroad" in America is a "railway" in England; the American "locomotive" is the English "engine;" the former "switches off," the latter is "shunted" to a side track; our "depot" is the English "station," for they use depot only in its original sense, as a magazine where stores are deposited; we send by "mail," they by "post;" the "baggage" of an American traveller is the "luggage" of an Englishman; one "buys a ticket for" the end of his journey, the other is "booked for" his destination. If we take a hack we mean a coach, but the English hack is a riding-horse. In shopping the same difference exists. An American "hardware merchant" is an English "ironmonger," "dry goods" here are there known as "haberdashery;" and though we may buy "calicoes" at our "stores," we must not fail to ask for "prints" at the London "shops." Again, in dress, the Englishman wears "trousers" and "braces," the American "pantaloons" and "suspenders;" an Englishwoman may appear in a "gown," the American wears a "dress;" only a child in America puts on a "frock," but in England it is the name of a man's garment. A "levee" in England means—correctly—only morning receptions. In America it may be attended at night. The language of country life varies widely, or the same words are used with various meanings. "Lumber" in America is wood for building, and is a source of ample revenue; in England it is worthless, and is used merely for trash that is cumbrous and in the way, as the dismembered relics of old furniture in an unvisited lumber-room. The plain tables and shelves of "board" here are "deal"-tables and shelves in the old country. Our fields of "corn" are fields of "maize" there; and the somewhat riotous "tavern" of our cross-roads is the good old "inn" of English comfort.

PROSPERITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Official figures of the State Department of Agriculture, derived from the United States census of 1870 and the accurate compilation of the department for 1882, show an almost fabulous increase in the staple crops of South Carolina during the 12 years between 1870 and 1882. The statement shows that the yield of corn has increased in that time 124 per cent., the yield of oats 1,192 per cent. or twelve-fold, the yield of wheat 170 per cent., the yield of rice, 100 per cent., the yield of syrup 31 per cent., the yield of sweet potatoes 186 per cent., the yield of Irish potatoes 365 per cent., and the lesser food crops proportionately. The cotton crop increased from 224,500 bales in 1870 to 620,970 bales in 1882, an increase of 176 per cent. The area in cotton is almost stationary, but the yield per acre constantly increases, while the area in food crops enlarges rapidly, but is exceeded in progress by the increasing yield per acre.

Gentlemen from Western Carolina are stocking their ponds with carp from the government preserves at Washington. Maj. Morehead, of Rockingham, and R. A. Jenkins, Jr., Esq., of Salem, among others, have had orders filled. The carp is a fresh water fish; it multiplies fast, thrives well in our Southern waters, and is altogether one of the best varieties. Less hog and hominy, and more fish, eggs, poultry and mutton, would vastly improve Southern digestion.

It is said that the season will net Mrs. Langtry $75,000; that Nilsson will get $100,000, and Patti $120,000. These three women are making more this season on the American stage than any ten men in the business.

About Famous Men.

Mr. Calhoun spoke like a college professor demonstrating to his class. His position was stationary, and he used no gesticulation. His pale and livid countenance indicated the cloister. His voice was silvery and attractive, but very earnest. His eyes indicated quick perception. Starting with the most plausible premises, he would carry you irresistibly along with more plausible reasoning until you would be puzzled to know how much back-track it was indispensably necessary for you to take to avoid conclusions which would make it difficult to tell the difference between your views and those of a South Carolina secessionist. After having heard all the Senators speak, if a stranger should select the one, irrespective of doctrine, who came nearest a saint, he would select Mr. Calhoun, and such he is held to be throughout most of the South to this day. College professors in the South were his great admirers, and taught his doctrines to their students. Educated clergymen and all fashionable society there lost no opportunities of manifesting their admiration of him. "Have you seen Mr. Calhoun?" "Do you think of leaving without seeing Mr. Calhoun?" were questions invariably asked by Southern Congressmen of their constituents visiting Washington. And Mr. Calhoun's prestige was so worked up that Southern visitors, both gentlemen and ladies, were as much expected to call upon him as upon the President. At the time of his death he was gaining a strong foothold among the scholars of the North, who seemed incapable of resisting the seductive reasoning of his perceptive, comprehensive, and analytic mind. Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, once came to my seat and said: "I am going to astonish you. Mr. Calhoun has just brought to me a letter, which he said he had just received from President Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth College, and asked me a great many questions about him and the college. He left me, asserting that President Lord was one of the ablest thinkers and profoundest reasoners in the country." At that time President Lord was not only the head of the college, but of the Congregational denomination in New England. With a bravery worthy of a better cause he followed Mr. Calhoun's doctrines to their natural sequence, and he had to give up his position. No man ever exerted the influence upon this country that Mr. Calhoun did. The late war was the legitimate outgrowth of doctrines to which the sincerity of his devotion was manifested by his advocacy of them in his dying hour.

Beauty and genius are rarely conceded by nature to the same person. Count D'Orsay, in his day, was the handsomest man in London, but intellectually he was very "homely." Lord Wellington, on the contrary, had a prodigious Roman nose, as had Southey. Pope speaks of his own "libelled person and distorted shape." Byron's sensitiveness and misanthropy came of his club foot. When Lady Blessington first met him she exclaimed, "Why, sir, have you got hurt?" "Yes, was the reply, "about fifty years ago." "Pleasures of Hope" Campbell was a very small man, but he was as exceedingly handsome as his life was an ugly failure, full of wretchedness. Of Burns, Walter Scott said, who saw him once, that his eyes literally glowed, and that he had never seen such eyes as Burns's. Therefore, the statue of Burns in Central Park, New York, gives no adequate conception of the fascination of his soulful face.

Daniel Webster once had the night stage from Baltimore to Washington, with no companion save the driver, and contemplated that worthy's forbidding visage with a very uneasy mind. He had nearly reasoned his suspicions fears away, when they came to the dark wood between Bladensburg and Washington, when Mr. Webster felt his courage oozing out of his finger ends as he thought what a place it was for a murder. Suddenly the driver turned toward him and roughly demanded his name. It was given. Then he wanted to know where he was going. "To Washington; I am Senator," said Daniel, expecting his worst thoughts were near realization. The driver grasped him by the hand, saying, "How glad I am, Mister, to hear that; I've been properly scared for the last hour, for when I looked at you I felt sure you were a highwayman."

General William N. Pendleton died in Lexington, Va., recently. He was rector of Grace Church, in Lexington, before the war. He left the pulpit to command a battery in the Confederate service. From 'Stonewall' Jackson's command he stepped up to take charge of all the artillery of Lee's army, and the music made by the grand array of guns at Gettysburg was that of Pendleton. After Appomattox he again became rector of the Lexington church.

Princes in Custody.

The Conciergerie, from which Prince Napoleon was released on the 9th inst., has twice served as a prison for members of his family. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor, was shut up there in 1840 when he was awaiting his trial before the Chamber of Peers for his Boulogne expedition, and Prince Pierre Bonaparte was detained there in 1870 after his manslaughter of the journalist Victor Noir. Louis Napoleon, who was defended by the eloquent Legitimist orator Berryer, received sentence of "imprisonment for life," a penalty which did not exist on the statute-book, but which the Peers decreed "so that they might not attach the degrading punishment of penal servitude *(travaux forces)* to the great name of Napoleon." The Prince was at once conveyed to the Fortress of Ham, in Picardy, whence he escaped in 1846. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried in March, 1870, before a high court, specially constituted, and sitting at Tours. He was acquitted of wilful murder, but was sentenced to pay £1,000 damages to the family of his victim. Touching the arrest of princes it may be observed that the police of Paris have under all regimes had experience in this kind of business. Some of the arrests have remained memorable owing to the intense public excitement which they caused. In 1748 the arrest of Prince Charles Edward, the younger pretender, at the door of the old Opera-House, and by an ordinary police official, produced a commotion of which traces may be found in all contemporary memoirs. Voltaire wrote that the Prince had suffered a gross indignity. But perhaps the most amusing affair of this sort was the attempt made to arrest Duke Charles of Brunswick under Louis Phillippe's reign. The Duke, having been expelled from his dominions in 1830, took refuge in Paris, and began to give trouble to the French Government by his intrigues. After the Government had borne with him for some time, it was resolved that he must leave the country, and Count de Montalivet, the Home Minister, signed a warrant for his arrest and expulsion. But the Duke was warned of what was coming, and hired an obscure actor to take his place, he himself retiring to the house of a friend. The actor, who had contrived a capital "make-up," was arrested and conveyed to the Swiss frontier in a post-chaise, escorted by a troop of horses. All through the journey he was treated with royal honors; but this so frightened him that soon after reaching Geneva he quietly decamped without waiting for the remittance of his fee. Meanwhile the real Duke had sent friends to intercede for him with Louis Philippe, and the King was so much tickled at hearing how his Minister had been outwitted that he got the order of expulsion quashed on the Duke's promising to be of good behavior.

London Times.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—A London paper once offered a prize for the best letter, the subject to be the refusal of an offer of marriage. The result was an inundation nearly filling the editor's office. Here are samples, beginning with "Portia," who took the prize money: "Dear Mr.—: I am very sorry; I appreciate you immensely, but I cannot give the casket without the gem." The next is signed "Miranda." "Dear Mr. Caliban: In declining the honor of an offer from you I am constrained to own, in justice to my judgment, that I only refuse such a one because I have accepted another." "A. S. P." writes: "Friend ever, husband never." Still more laconic is "Sweet Pea:" "No, thank you." "Lanark" says: "Dear Mr. —: Take back your offer. I cannot send a refusal to you, the friend I so value and esteem." "Pink Domino" is complimentary: "Dear Sir: In declining a proposal which I trust you will believe I appreciate as the highest compliment you could possibly have paid me, I beg to assure you, in all sincerity, that upon a review of my own demerits it is my belief that my refusal of your offer of marriage is the best and most unselfish return I can make you." "Angelina" is equally kind: "My dear Edwin: There is nothing in the world I value more than your friendship. You suggest to me the adoption of a course by which I should most certainly lose it. How cruel! how unkind! But the strength of my regard makes me invulnerable to temptation. I am too much your friend to marry you, and such I hope always to remain." "Sarah Acton" is evidently of a practical turn of mind: "Dear Sir: You chanced to state accidentally in a recent conversation that your digestion was not good. This being the case, I feel it would be unwise for me to accept the proposal you have just made, for amiability of temper and chronic dyspepsia, as I know too well from my dear father's case, are utterly incompatible, one with the other. A man with a bad digestion can, alas! never make a good husband."

The Statue on the Capitol Dome.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS EXPLAINING HIS CONNECTION THEREWITH.

BEAUVOIT, HARRISON CO., MISS.,
Jan'y 20, 1883.

Editor of the American Register:

SIR: The following item, without cited authority, is going the round of the press:

"There is some talk of removing the Indian head-dress now adorning the Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol dome, and placing in its stead a cap of liberty. Jefferson Davis was on the committee that considered this work of art. He opposed, however, the liberty cap, because it represented freedom to all mankind, and at that time slavery existed. He suggested the Indian head-dress, and his suggestion was favorably considered."

Whether the misstatements are erroneous or malevolent, is a matter of little consequence to any except the author and the subject of the story; but the reference to the most prominent statue on the U. S. Capitol may give to it some public interest, and therefore justify a correction.

The facts are these: When in the Senate, I was a member of the committee appointed to adopt a plan for the extension and improvement of the Capitol. When the plan was adopted and reported the functions of the committee were at an end. Subsequently I was Secretary of War, and when the appropriation was made for the extension of the Capitol, it was by the act put under the charge of the War Department to supervise and direct the execution of the work. To aid in the performance of that duty I appointed Capt. M. C. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, superintendent of the construction. Several of the most distinguished American statuaries were invited to accept orders, among them Mr. Hiram Powers, who submitted for the dome of the Capitol a cartoon to represent America by a colossal female figure, on the head of which was the "liberty-cap." To this cap I objected because it was among the Romans the badge of an emancipated slave, and as the people of the United States were born freemen, it was held to be inappropriate to us. Mr. Powers yielded to the objection, and designed a head-dress of feathers for the figure. This was accepted. As a question of art I will leave the discussion to the critics who may impugn the good taste of Mr. Powers, merely remarking that the feathers seemed to me, in view of the aboriginal inhabitants, inappropriate to a statue typical of America.

With sincere regard and esteem,
Yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LOOKING AT AMERICAN MAGAZINES.—It was exceedingly clever, what may, perhaps, be called smart, just at a moment when English authors were placed by a new efflorescence of piracy in a worse position than ever on the other side of the Atlantic, that the American periodical should have invaded our shores. But so it was. It has made, we believe, a successful invasion, and not without deserving its success. For the American magazines which England has accepted with cordiality are excellent in illustration; and if their literary qualities are not the highest they have at least a certain novelty and freshness of flavor. There are, however, certain results of their introduction which are more important than the possibly ephemeral success which a public, more free from prejudices in favor of its own than ever public was before, has awarded to them; and these are first the revelation of some American authors little or not at all known in England; and second, a full perception, hitherto possible only to a few, of the claims of America in literature. These claims we have hitherto been very charitable to, as the early clutches of a great literature about to come into being, though as yet somewhat stunted and not of lavish growth, at the laurels of fame. But few, perhaps, were aware how little consideration was thought to be necessary, or how entirely sure our transatlantic relations were of having attained a standing-ground of certainty, much above that vague platform of hope.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

RATIONALISM ILLUSTRATED; OR, SAVED BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH.—Two Germans meet in San Francisco. Says the older-arrived to the new:

"When haf you arrive?"

"To-day."

"You came dot land over?"

"No."

"Ah, you came dot isthmus across."

"No."

"Ah, I see, you came dot Horn around."

"No."

"Vell, den, you haf not arrive at all"

"Yes, I haf arrive. I came dot Mexico through."

Senator John Logan says he can speak as good grammar as General Grant can write. It's a knotty question.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK.—The first number of a Chinese weekly newspaper called the *Chinese American* has been issued. The paper is edited by Wong Chin Foo, an educated man of rank, who is a graduate of an American college and is very popular among his countrymen. It is printed upon the yellowest of yellow paper, and, although the title and the editor's salutatory are kindly translated into English, the remainder of the contents appear in type pleasingly suggestive of tea-chest inscriptions and firecracker labels. Americans who complain that there is nothing in the papers will find the new journal cannot be "skimmed" rapidly; although small, either of its pages could occupy the entire attention of the average newspaper reader for at least six months. To which political party or faction it will lean does not yet appear. As there are sixty thousand different characters in the Chinese language and the engraving of them is very expensive, the paper is photo-lithographed at a cost of $120 for each edition. The editor expects to have a circulation of about 8,000 in New York city alone.

An immense majority of men in Rome never lighted a candle, unless sometimes at early dawn. And the custom of Rome was the custom also of all nations that lived around the great pond of the Mediterranean. In Athens, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, everywhere, the ancients went to bed, like good boys, from seven to nine o'clock. The Turks and other people, who succeeded to the stations and the habits of the ancients, do so at this day. The Roman, therefore, who saw no joke in sitting round a table in the dark, went off to bed as the darkness began. Old Numa Pompilius himself was obliged to trundle off in the dark. Tarquinius might be a very superb fellow, but we doubt whether he ever saw a farthing rushlight. And though it may be thought that plots and conspiracies would flourish in such a city of darkness, it is to be considered that the conspirators themselves had no more candles than honest men; both parties were in the dark.

The State Librarian, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, in his report calls attention to the fact that the library room does not contain one-half of the books belonging to the library. Out of 24,324 books only 12,101 are in the library. These books are evidently in the way. All the shelves are filled, over a thousand are on the floors of the room and gallery, five closets are packed, and 9,628 have been temporarily placed in the several offices of the capitol.

In 1866 the number of volumes, including the law library and the legislative libraries, was 8,000. Now, with the law library, it is 29,000. These books ought to be put where they may be of some use.

Polk Place, the residence of Mrs. James K. Polk, contains among other valuable mementoes a picture of the world-renowned conqueror of Mexico, Hernando Cortez, and is a life-size three-quarter length view of that illustrious hero. Equipped in his beautifully ornamented and shining coat of mail, holding a truncheon in the right hand and the left hand resting upon the hilt of his sword, he is standing beside a table upon which lie his iron gauntlets and his helmet crowned with waving plumes. The hair and beard are dark and abundant, and the large brown eyes are looking upward with a contemplative expression not to be expected in so restless and daring a spirit.

The gold product of California, from the discovery of the precious metal by James W. Marshall, in the tail-race of Sutter's Mill, January 19, 1848, to June 30, 1881, amounted to $1,170,000,000. Of this sum $900,000,000 is estimated to have been extracted from the auriferous placers. The remainder represents the yield of gold-quartz mines, of which the State contains many. The yearly product of gold in California is from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. From the date of discovery to 1861 inclusive, the gold product of California aggregated $700,000,000, derived chiefly from the modern river beds and shallow placers.

NOT IN.—"Is your father in?" asked an Austin landlord in search of back rent. The little boy, who was sitting on the steps devastating a large slice of bread and butter, replied between bites:

"No, he ain't in town."

"Suppose you go and ask him if he is not in."

"He ain't awake yet."

It is evident there is a lie out somewhere.—*Texas Siftings.*

Lieut. Flipper, the first colored graduate from the military academy at West Point, who was cashiered a year or two ago for embezzlement, is now a brigadier-general in the Mexican army.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

THE BILL TO CREATE A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A majority of the joint legislative committee on Railroad Commission has reported in favor of what is known as the Boykin bill, which was introduced by the able Senator from Sampson. The bill provides for three commissioners to be elected by the General Assembly, whose term of office shall be four years from the date of election. If a vacancy occur, the Governor shall appoint a commissioner to serve until the next session of the General Assembly, when an election will be held to fill the unexpired term. The Board of Commissioners are allowed a clerk whose duties they may prescribe. And "no person in the employ of, or holding any official relation to, any railroad corporation, or owning stock or bonds in any railroad corporation, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested in any firm or corporation having business relations with any railroad corporation, shall hold" the office of commissioner or of clerk. The salary of the commissioners is fixed at $3,000 each, and that of the clerk at $1200, per annum. The principal office is to be in Raleigh, and the board, or a quorum thereof (two), is required to meet once a month in Raleigh —though they may hold meetings at any time or place within the State—and to publish in a biennial report to the Legislature a record of their proceedings. They are charged with a general supervision of all railways in the State and of the corporations, trustees, directors or others owning or operating railways or engaged in the business of transporting passengers—as in the case of sleeping car companies and the like—or of freight upon the same, as lessees or otherwise. They may prescribe a time schedule for all passenger trains run within the State. And in their biennial report they are directed to state such facts as will disclose the actual working of the system of railroad transportation in its bearing upon the business and prosperity of the State.

Section 9 provides that whenever in the judgment of the railroad commissioners, it shall appear that any such corporation has violated any constitutional provision of law, or neglects in any respect or particular to comply with the terms of the act by which it was created, or unjustly discriminates in its charges for services, or usurps any authority not by its act of incorporation granted, or refuses to comply with the provisions of any of the laws of the State, or with any recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, they shall give notice thereof in writing to such corporation, and if the violation or neglect is continued after such notice, the board may forthwith present the facts to the attorney-general, who shall take such proceedings thereon as may be necessary for the protection of the public interests.

Section 10 provides that whenever, in the judgment of said railroad commissioners, after a careful personal examination, it shall appear that repairs are necessary upon any railroad in the state, or that any addition to the rolling stock, or any addition to or change of the stations, or station houses, or that additional terminal facilities shall be afforded, or that any change in the rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers for the purpose of preventing unjust and unreasonable discrimination, or that any change in the mode of operating the road and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience and accommodation of the public, the said board shall give notice and information in writing to the corporation of the improvements and changes they may deem to be proper, and shall give such corporation an opportunity for a full hearing thereof; and if the corporation refuses or neglects to make such repairs, improvements and changes within a reasonable time after such information and hearing and shall not satisfy the board that no action is required to be taken by it, the board shall present the facts in the case to the attorney-general for his consideration and action, and shall also report the same facts in a special report or in the biennial report to the legislature. And for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the attorney-general is directed to institute the proper action to annul the charters of such railroads as violate the provisions of this act.

Again: Every railroad corporation is required to furnish the said board of railroad commissioners any necessary information, requested by them, concerning the condition, management and operation of its railroads, and particularly the rates of fare for transporting freight and passengers upon its road and other roads with which its business is connected; and to furnish copies of all contracts and agreements, leases or other engagements entered into with any persons or corporations. But the commissioners shall not give publicity to such information, if, in their judgment, the public interests do not require it.

Neglect to comply with the lawful demands of the commissioners is made a misdemeanor, as is likewise the act of any commissioner who shall reveal information gained from one railway corporation to another.

The salaries and expenses of commissioners and clerk are to be borne by the several corporations owning or operating railroads within the State in proportion to their gross income, (or the gross earnings upon that part of a road lying partly out of the State, which is within the State) as assessed by the State auditor.

Such are the main features of this bill, as well as we have been able to eliminate them from a long and comprehensive and carefully-drawn document. The subject is one upon which the public mind is so much exercised, and we deem it of such consequence, that we give up much of our space to the presentation of it, to the exclusion of other matters. We only regret our inability, because of its length, to print the bill entire. It will be observed that the commissioners are made the judges of what acts on the part of the railway corporations are violative of law, and the attorney-general is directed to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the State when the facts of such violation are presented by the commissioners. Abundant discretion is thus bestowed upon those who are entrusted with the execution of the act, and, so far as we can see, no legislative interference—certainly, no direct legislative interference—with railroad privileges acquired by charters granted before the constitution of 1868, is decreed.

The bill is a proper one, and will doubtless become a law.

CONCERNING MR. BENJAMIN.—The retirement of Mr. Benjamin from the practice of his profession recalls the fact that he lived in Fayetteville during his boyhood.

He was not born here, as has been stated. The place of his birth, however, is unknown to us. Can any of the elders among us give information concerning this and other facts connected with the early life of the eminent Jew whose fame extends through Christendom? The Wilmington *Star* states the fact, before unknown to us, that Joseph Benjamin, a younger brother, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, at about 20 years of age; and, from this, it reckons Mr. Benjamin's age to be full 65, instead of 50, as stated by the Baltimore *Day*.

MR. MALLETT'S INVENTION.—A locomotive is being built for the Erie Railway, in which Mallett's device for the consumption of smoke will be tested. A trip across the continent is to be made in order to give the invention a thorough trial.

Mr. E. J. Mallett, Jr., the inventor referred to above, is a son of General E. J. Mallett, a native of this town, where he has many kindred. The father graduated at the University in the class of 1818, the same of which Robert Donaldson, Jas. K. Polk, Ham. C. Jones, Bishop Green, Gov Mosely of Florida, Hugh Waddell, Dr. Morrison, and others subsequently distinguished, were members.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A pressure of business far beyond the expectations of its editor, and quite over-cropping the OBSERVER establishment, has prevented that attention to State and other news which was his purpose and will be his practice.

Many of our friends who fail to get receipts promptly for remittances, will understand the cause of delay.

BENNETT AND DOCKERY.—We present elsewhere Judge Bennett's reply to Mr. Dockery's notice of contest of the former's election as Congressman-at-large; and Mr. Dockery's address to the people of North Carolina abandoning the contest.

To say that Mr. Dockery's action is a wise conclusion, suggests that it is also a lame and impotent conclusion.

THE OBSERVER thanks its brethren of the press, in and out of the State, for the good things they have been pleased to say of it and of its editor.

[Special dispatch to the Observer.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1883.

Poole's substitute for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad bill—perfectly satisfactory to your people—passed its final reading in the Senate to-day, 26 to 18.

P. M. HALE.

For the terms of Mr. Poole's substitute, which has passed the Senate as stated above, see the letter of our Raleigh correspondent P. M. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Recommendation of Magistrate.

MR. EDITOR:—Pursuant to a call, by the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Rockfish Township, the Democrats met at Rockfish Village, Feb'y 3d 1883, and unanimously recommended D. A. Johnson to the General Assembly of North Carolina, to be appointed to fill the vacancy in board of Magistrates in said township.

J. W. EMMETT, Chr'n.

Greensboro *Patriot:* How do you like the Governor's $35,000 palace?——The majority report of the committee on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad favors a sale with guaranteed forfeiture if the company delay or suspend work in pushing the road on to Patterson.——The sub committees on redistricting the State will report to the committee on the whole this evening. The idea, I think, will be to make sure of eight districts.

Congress.

The past week has been occupied for the most part in both Senate and House in the discussion of the Tariff, which nears its end only because the close of the session draws near.

The special committee to investigate internal revenue services in the Sixth N. C. district, presented to the Senate two long reports—a majority and a minority report. Mr. Vance, chairman of the committee, presented the minority report and Messrs. McDill and Mitchell the majority.

The majority report says: That about one thousand printed pages of testimony were taken; the greater part of it was hearsay, and that there was an utter failure to establish even a single specification of the numerous sweeping charges made by Senator Vance and his political associates against Dr. Mott, the late collector. It was shown, he says, that while Dr. Mott was collector, he permitted heavy assessments to be made of his subordinates for political purposes, but he adds the questionable plea that when this was done the same thing was being done all over the country by both parties, and that Mott should not be judged according to the public sentiment of to-day for acts performed two years ago.

Senator Vance, on the other hand, alleges that the appointment of an increased number of assistants in 1881, previous to the canvass for congressional and local elections, was for political and not strictly legal purposes. He alleges that the internal revenue system as it is administered in North Carolina is a political machine, run at the expense of the government in the interest of the dominant party.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

What Legislators have been doing within and without the Capitol.

MR. EDITOR:—If this letter is as dull as the Legislative proceedings of last week have been, I will advise your readers to put off reading it until Saturday night when worn out by a week's labor, they will find it valuable aid in wooing a good evening's snooze.

I can recall but one bill of general importance that has become a law—I mean the act increasing the number of Justices. The bill giving the State's stock in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Marshall Parks and others upon condition of their cutting the Newbern and Beaufort canal, has passed, and because it transfers the interest of the State, it may be considered of general importance. Its effects, however, bear immediately only upon one section.

The interesting legislative features of the week have been the discussions before the various committees of matters to be legislated upon.

The Western N. C. Railroad bill has been thoroughly discussed, and has evoked some little feeling amongst western members. Senators Jones, of Henderson, and King, of Cherokee, and Mr. Bruce, member of the House of Representatives, from Cherokee, oppose the bill. Mr. Stringfield, of Haywood, introduced it, and is its champion. Mr. F. H. Busbee and Judge Schenck, of counsel for the road, have both made able speeches in behalf of the bill before the committee.

Then Mr. Faison's bill, introduced in the Senate, changing the constitution of the Board of Agriculture, has been discussed in committee on three different nights. It is not alleged even that the Board failed to perform the duties assigned it in a satisfactory way, but a change is asked merely for the sake of a change, and with the specious promise of popularizing the Department more with the people. It does not need this. It is popular enough with the people. It sends out its bulletins and reports to about 12,000 farmers, and it is increasing its lists every day. It sends its documents to every farmer who will apply for them. It has never lent its aid to further the schemes of men who are politicians in practice and farmers by self-appointment, and in this it has given offence. It is in plain English, a movement begun outside of the Legislature, and using it only as a means to an end to change the Board in order to change some of the officers of the Board. This is the accepted belief here, and I think it can and will be shown. Meantime a good many legislators have been beguiled into its support.

This evening a vote will be reached in the committee of Internal Improvements on the Western N. C. Railroad. The report will be favorable, and the bill as amended in committee, will very likely pass.

The contested election cases will be decided this week. The report of the committee in the case of Moore vs. A. H. A. Williams, of Granville, is five to three against Moore, contestant, and on some points the committee was evenly divided. The chances are that Mr. Williams will hold his seat.

In the case of Parker vs. Peebles, it is believed that Parker will be seated. In the latter case it is beyond doubt that Capt. Peebles was elected according to the returns, but it is claimed that the returns were erroneously made up. I suppose the majority of votes, if tabulated according to the intentions of the voters, would have shown a majority for Parker. I know that Capt. Peebles did not wish to sit in the House at all with the doubt hanging over his right to a seat, but his people demanded that he should accept the certificate of election which the canvassing Board was bound to make out for him from the returns made to it, and he came to the Legislature at their solicitation.

The House will decide the question according to the law and equities of the case. Our people are, however, a little inclined to lean too far back on election matters and to strain points in order to seat Republicans. Of course what is right is right and ought always to be followed; but if the Legislature lays down plain laws to govern elections, and voters and election officers will not follow them, the advantage given by such omission is a fair one for the party in whose favor it happens to be, to avail himself of until it is settled by the last tribunal having authority in such cases. It is important for the forms as well as the substantial spirit of the law to be observed.

The Rentz-Santley Minstrels—a show in which there is a great deal of young women and no clothes worth naming—was here last night. The elders in the Legislature were almost unanimous in attendance. As they came in and uncovered their gray hairs, or the late residence of their gray hairs, the graceless scamps in the audience who were there only to see how many old men would put in an appearance, gave them round after round of applause.

To-morrow the Salvation Army will pitch its tent over against the city. In New York they have been declared a nuisance and will be so declared here. Our people don't care to be evangelized in this particular way. We have plenty of ministers and no end of bibles and there is no need of mixing nonsense with religion.

Very little progress was made to-day on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. bill. I saw President Gray and he told me that the amendments tacked on to it on the second reading would so hamper it as to greatly impair the value of the bill.

Mr. Poole's substitute requires the purchasers to pay to the State in cash fifty-five thousand dollars, and also the par value and interest for the thirty thousand dollars of the company's bonds purchased by the State, &c. Section 9 gives the company full power to extend the main line of the road to the city of Wilmington and to the Virginia line and to build any branches to the main line that may be expedient. This substitute was offered as the minority report.

The substitute was put to a vote. Mr. Dotson asked the ayes and noes. Ordered. Ayes 13, noes 23. So the substitute failed to pass.

The bill was then put on its second reading and passed.

It is believed that the bill will be relieved of these burdens and will pass its third reading substantially as its friends wish it. It will go then to the House where it will be more popular than it is in the Senate.

The Legislature has commenced to hold night sessions This is practicable now as the work mapped out has been moulded into shape to a great extent in committee rooms and now requires only its final shape to be given it.

P. M. W.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH LETTER.

The Legislature. Speaker Rose. The New Code. The Insurance Law. The Atlantic R. R. The Agricultural Department. And Matters not Political.

MR. EDITOR:—A letter from Raleigh at this particular juncture is naturally in chief a letter about the Legislature. Far be it from me to attempt to revolutionize the taste of the readers of North Carolina papers. I too will write first about the

LEGISLATURE.

And in the first place what is the Legislature? Well, that depends upon the point of view from which it is observed. If one takes his ideas from certain journalistic leaders of thought who shall here be nameless, he will say and swear to it that it is doing nothing. If, however, some earnest seeker after truth should happen along and dive below the surface he would, I think, agree with me in saying that the Legislature had already about cleared away the rubbish of private and local bills and amendments to existing laws and was now ready to attack in earnest the big work of the session. Said big work having meanwhile been put in such shape by the Committee that when reached it can be disposed of satisfactorily and in short order.

The biggest piece of this big work I speak of is the Code. This, however, will be disposed of in Committee, for when the Committee reports I have no doubt the work will at once go through without further amendment and without very much discussion.

The same thing may be said of the Insurance Law which is really one of the most important measures before the Legislature.

There are, however, two subjects which are raising some disturbance in the committee rooms, and which will cause a big fight when they get into the Halls. One is the proposed amendment to the charter of the A. & N. C. R. R. Co., the other the proposed re-organization of the Agricultural Department. As to the first of these propositions I know not enough to say anything. As to the second I'm against it for (this is a secret,) it is nothing in the world but prohibition under a new name. Possibly you may fail to see the connection right here, but unless the reorganizers surrender, as I learn they will do, I will explain it hereafter.

Before closing this part of my letter, let me say that your young townsman, Geo. Rose, is the best presiding officer I ever saw in the chair. I am not alone in this opinion; it is universal.

Now, the next thing to politics is always society, but just at the beginning of Lent is a marvellous bad time to find anything to say on this subject. It is true that the young people being cut off from dancing are rushing madly into the dissipations of "early service," as they call it, but believing, as I firmly do, that rising too early is alike certain destruction to the constitution and temper, I have not yet seen this mysterious amusement and probably will not.

It's such a pity you didn't take your paper last fall. Then there was a perfect epidemic of marrying; you could hardly throw a rock without hitting a bride, and I could have written such harrowing descriptions of their weddings. But the only real piece of news I can think of is that the leading hardware dealers are getting in a beautiful and very large stock of baby carriages. If any one sees any coincidence here he does so at his own risk.

OWL.

A company of enterprising gentlemen in Wadesboro have taken steps toward the organization of a National bank for their town. It is proposed to begin the business with a capital stock of $50,000, $35,000 of which has been subscribed, two individuals having taken each $12,500 of the stock.—A prominent merchant of this place says that, while traveling a few days ago in Montgomery and Stanly counties, he counted on the line of his travel 919 bales of cotton in heaps around gin-houses and presses.—It is proposed to bring the body of Col. McLeod Turner from Georgia to Raleigh in the ensuing spring, and bury it in the Confederate cemetery.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The Congressional Contest.

JUDGE BENNETT TO COLONEL DOCKERY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
ANSON COUNTY. }

Oliver H. Dockery, Contestant, against Risden T. Bennett, Contestee.

Answer of Contestee to the notice:

Protesting against the truth of the allegations in said notice, I object and say that said notice is so insufficient and defective that I need not deny or admit the allegations thereof for the reasons to-wit: Said notice does not specify particularly the grounds upon which you rely and gives no reason for failing to do so.

The allegations are only conclusions of law and general averments of wrong-doing in some undefined portions of the State by unnamed election officials of precincts not specified, in unnamed counties or by person not named or described, and in places and by means not specified, and in violation of laws and the rights of others not designated.

Your allegations are so vague and uncertain that I am not informed as to the persons or officials whom you accuse of crime nor where committed, nor do you aver that such wrong-doings were not instigated by you, or that they were known to or acquiesced in by me, or that the result of the election was changed by reason of the matters set forth.

Without waiving any objection to the manifold vital defects of said notice, but reserving all benefit and advantage thereof, I deny each and every ground of contest set forth in said notice, and deny each and every allegation therein contained, and aver that throughout the State of North Carolina a free and fair election was held in all respects, except, as I am informed, and believe and charge that, at Laurel Hill precinct, in Richmond county, the persons who acted as inspectors of election and poll-holders were not sworn until 2 o'clock, p. m. of the day of election, having acted until that hour without being sworn; that at Wolf Pit precinct, in said county, persons who were not qualified voters did vote for you at said election to the number of twenty-five or more; that at Little's Mills precinct, or voting place, divers colored persons who wished to vote for me for member of Congress were prevented from doing so, their tickets taken from their hands by your friends; and that at said last named precinct persons in your advocacy offered money to voters who were there to vote for me for Congress. Threats of personal violence and other means of intimidation were used and employed by white and colored persons in your advocacy against other colored persons in Anson county, whereby I received less votes than I otherwise would, and such voters, by the means aforesaid, were induced against their wishes not to vote at all, or to vote for you, and thereby the majority that I should have received at said election was reduced.

That in Halifax township, or voting place in Halifax county, the polls were not opened until the sun was two hours high. That the registrar for the township in which Orton plantation, in Brunswick county, is situate, registered fifteen or twenty colored persons on said plantation after sundown, and in the absence of the greater number of them, and all of the persons so unlawfully registered voted for you, and thus reduced the majority I should have received. That in St. John precinct, Hertford county, 280 votes were cast for me for Congress and so returned by the inspectors and poll-holders of the precinct election, whereas only 80 of said votes were counted for me by the board of county canvassers. At Swift creek in Craven county I received 148 majority of the votes cast, but the person who was entrusted with the delivery of the returns from that precinct to the board of county canvassers failed to deliver said returns in time to be counted by the county board.

At No. 7, Durham school house precinct in Cleveland county, I received fifty votes in addition to the actual number allowed me by the board of county canvassers, the same being omitted in the declaration of the result by the board of county canvassers by an error of addition. I claim that all these votes should be counted for me and that my majority in the State should be eight hundred and fifty-one instead of the number found by the board of State canvassers, and I will offer proof in support of this contention.

I charge and aver that you have made the wholesale charges of all kinds of crime and irregularities contained in your said notice without specification of person or place; not because you had reason to believe that any one of them had been committed to your injury, but with the deliberate purpose to evade the limitation of the statute and to speculate upon any future discoveries of evidence. And so you have made unlawful, vexatious and fraudulent use of the notice and process authorized by statute, and the same should be quashed and dismissed.

RISDEN T. BENNETT.

COL. DOCKERY ABANDONS THE CONTEST.

MANGUM, N. C., Feb'y 7, 1883.

To the People of North Carolina:

It was well known that I was a candidate for Congressman-at-large at the late election in this State, and that my competitor, Col. R. T. Bennett, was declared elected by a majority of 443 votes by the State canvassing board.

Believing, as I did then, and do now, that fraud and intimidation at the ballot-boxes has caused my defeat, I served notice of contest on Col. Bennett.

I now find that much of my time will be required from an already neglected farm and family, and that heavy expense will be incurred thereby. I am also poorly encouraged by the fact that the next House of Representatives is largely Democratic, and the whole election machinery in this State is in the hands of the Bourbon Democracy.

I believe, and my friends believe, that a sufficient number of votes were cast and offered to be cast for me, which, if honestly and fairly received and counted, would have elected me to that honorable position by a large majority.

I am encouraged in this belief by reason of the fact that in 1876 the Bourbons carried the State by 14,000; in 1880 by over 6,000, while in 1882 (notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of open foes and the treachery of pretended friends), I was counted out by less than 500.

For the reasons above assigned, I find myself unable to go on with the contest without great sacrifice of both time and money.

God speed the day when every man in North Carolina, legally qualified, shall be permitted to vote, and have that vote honestly counted, as cast. To that end, I trust prosecutions will be vigorously made against these men who committed frauds at the late election, that exposure and punishment may follow. My defeat, fellow-citizens, is a small matter, but the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box is a grave matter to you. It is the foundation stone of our glorious, free government. Fraud at the ballot-box is destructive of free government, and strikes at the very genius of our institutions.

I abandon the contest, feeling grateful to my many warm friends throughout the State who manfully stood by me both before and since the election, and assured that the liberty-loving, law-abiding people of this State will finally control and purify the ballot box, and hand down to posterity our institutions as our forefathers left them.

Very respectfully,

O H. DOCKERY.

THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R.—The A. & N. C. Directors, says the Newbern *Journal*, have had a notice served on the Midland authorities to appear before Judge McKoy at Raleigh on the 13th and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. Capt. Oaksmith has an injunction against the Midland Construction Co. enjoining them from disposing of any of their property and also enjoining Mr. W. J. Best from voting his stock at the annual meeting of the Midland stockholders. With the situation thus, Capt. Oaksmith calls the annual meeting of the stockholders to meet on the 7th, while Mr. J. P. Caddigan the Secretary, calls a meeting "in accordance with the by-laws," on the 21st. In the meantime Capt. Oaksmith's wing of the Midland have had notice served on them by the Best wing of the Midland Co. to appear before Judge McRae at Fayetteville on the 15th and show cause why the injunction restraining Mr. Best's voting his stock in the Midland Railway Co., at the annual meeting of the stockholders, should not be dissolved.

We think the whole upshot of the matter will be that the earnings of the road for the next year or two will be spent in litigation.

THE BANK OF NEW HANOVER.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New Hanover was held at the banking house in this city on yesterday. Maj. C. M. Stedman, the president, presented reports showing the condition of the bank, which evidenced a most remarkable degree of prosperity. After the report of the bank's condition had been submitted to the stockholders, Maj. Stedman stated that after this meeting he would cease to act as president, because he had found it impossible to give the proper attention to his law practice and his duties as president of the bank at the same time, and he was unwilling to relinquish his profession. We are sure but few banks in the South have had a greater degree of prosperity than the bank of New Hanover, under Maj. Stedman's administration.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Atkinson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Maj. C. M. Stedman having expressed his wish to retire from the Presidency of this Bank, the stockholders deem it due to him, in severing their official connection, to express the high esteem in which they hold him and their sense of his faithfulness and intelligence in the discharge of his official duties while President of this Bank.

The old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, viz: C. M. Stedman, Isaac Bates, D. McRae, H. Vollers, J. W. Atkinson, F. Rheinstein, R. R. Bridgers, E. B. Borden, W. I Gore, G. W. Williams, J. A. Leak.

At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held Mr. Isaac Bates was unanimously elected President and Mr. G. W. Williams Vice President. The selection of Mr. Bates was an admirable one. He has been connected with the Bank of New Hanover ever since its commencement, and will prove himself fully equal to the duties of the high position to which he has been called.—*Wil. Star.*

STATE ITEMS.

The *Newbernian:*—There have been six cases of small pox at Trenton, and three deaths.

Joshua B. Hill has been nominated for U. S. Marshal of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Greensboro *Patriot:*—A private telegram from Washington says that Colonel Keogh, of this place, has been tendered a foreign mission.

Salisbury *Watchman:* Work in the gold mines around Salisbury is progressing very satisfactorily.....Salisbury is to have another big tobacco warehouse in sixty days.

The Baltimore *Day* says: "Bishop Lyman of North Carolina, gave as a bridal present to his daughter, who last week became the wife of Representative Cox of that State, a check for $50,000.

Clinton *Caucasian:* We learn that Mr. James Jordan, of Cumberland county, near the Sampson line, was accidentally killed on Tuesday of last week while assisting in pulling down an old church building preparatory to erecting a new one.

Newbern *Journal:* Mrs. T. M. Argo of Raleigh, and Miss Huske of Fayetteville, accompanied by Senator Clarke, passed down to Beaufort Saturday, and will return here in a day or two. While in the city they will be the guests of Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke.

A Row of Pearls

Glistening through coral lips is certainly a pleasing object; but a row of discolored, bespecked teeth in any mouth at all is a grievous drawback; add to this that such a set of teeth is usually accompanied by impure breath and one can scarcely imagine anything more objectionable. SOZODONT, the great purifier of the breath and whitener of the teeth obviates this state of the mouth completely, rescuing its dental occupants from destruction, and counteracting the influence upon the enamel of acid secretions in the mouth.

MOTHER, THINK OF THE BATTLE that is being waged by worms against the life of your child. There is no night of rest with them; they fight to kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will annihilate them. Only 25 cents a bottle.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

REMOVAL.

J. A. PEMBERTON
HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED THE
Kyle Corner Store,
respectfully asks his friends and the public generally after MONDAY NEXT, to call on him at that place.

This is now one of the handsomest stores in the State. Has plenty of light, so you may always see what you are buying.

As he expects to leave for the North in a few days to purchase a large Spring Stock he will dispose of the stock now on hand at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

A large portion of this stock he is very anxious to close out, and will give BETTER BARGAINS than NEW YORK COST.

Those in want of bargains had better call early.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1-2t

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:
ROGERS'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L
Pocket Knives, Razors
AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.
Feb 8. 1-tf

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ASK THOSE indebted to him to call and settle same by the 15TH INST., as he expects to go North about that time, and will need all the money he can collect.

This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who has not settled their accounts since January 1st. So please be prepared to settle up by that time. His rule is never to ask for money due him until it is really needed.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1-2t

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN MY STORE ADjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar consisting of Fine Ready-Made Clothing for Gentlemen, Boy's and Youth's; Shirts and Underwear; Hats, Trunks, Carpeting, Floor Matting, Oil Cloths, Comforters, Blankets, etc., will be sold at Cost! at Cost!! at Cost!!! for cash, and no mistake.

I have concluded to leave for the Northern Cities in a few days for my Spring and Summer Stock.

Customers in arrears with their payments are earnestly requested to call and settle and avoid unnecessary trouble.

GEO. BRANDT.
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Valentines! Valentines! Valentines!

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT of VALENTINES ever offered in this place. Call at the Bookstore and see them.

G. H. HAIGH.
Feb 8. 1-2t

J. J. WHALEY,

(Formerly of New Berne, N. C.)
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Next door to H. Whaley's Harness and Saddle Shop,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion, $1 00
" " " two " 1 50
" " " one month, 2 50
" " " three " 5 00
" " " six " 9 00
" " " twelve " 15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

Will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on State politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to assure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovations on the homely ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, storm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the South which sound judgment or heightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE,
Editor and Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. HAIGH—Family Groceries.
C. HAIGH—Iron, Steel, Plows, &c.
J. A. PEMBERTON—Special Notice.
FRANK W. THORNTON—To Fill In.
JAS. N. SMITH & CO—Garden Seed.
N. W. RAY—Commissioner's Sale of Land.
GEO. H. HAIGH—Bookseller and Stationer.
CHARLES HAIGH—Baker's Standard Guano.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT—Fertilizing Chemicals.
E. J. HALE & SON—The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Hardware, Creamery Buttered Flour, &c., &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

DANGER THAT MAY BE AVOIDED.—We are requested to call attention of the authorities to the condition of the foot bridge over the creek below the gas works, which is represented as dangerous for crossers at night as well as for those whose ways are not dark.

NEW COLORED CHURCH.—The colored Methodists of this community have finished their church building on Hay Street, and everything is in readiness for the holding of divine service. We believe the congregation is quite numerous and flourishing.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias takes place in Wilmington this week, and the attendance of this strong and flourishing order will doubtless be large. A number of Knights from the lodge at Fayetteville left on excursion steamer last Monday morning, to whom we wish a pleasant trip.

THROWN FROM CARRIAGE.—Last week, as Hon. Kemp P. Battle and the Rev. Jno. Huske were returning from Raleigh, and while they were seated in the carriage at the depot at Chapel Hill, the horses in the temporary absence of the driver, dashed off and the gentlemen were thrown out. We are glad to learn that, although both were painfully bruised, neither was seriously hurt.

RECOMMENDATION OF MAGISTRATES.—Hon. Geo. M. Rose asks us to say that the General Assembly will increase the number of Magistrates from three to five in each township. Each township therefore will be entitled to elect two new Justices in addition to the one whose time now expires, making three new appointments for each township except Cross Creek. He has heard from a few of the township meetings recommending one new appointment, and would now like to have an expression as to the other two.

ROOM FOR ALL AT THE GRADED SCHOOL.—The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Graded School informs us that ample provision has been made for seating the 200 pupils deprived of school room by the burning of the Donaldson Academy. And we urge upon the patrons of the school the reasonable request which he makes, that prompt payment should be made of school dues. The purchase of benches and other necessary fixtures to supply the place of those destroyed, has entailed an immediate outlay requiring a little co-operative exertion on the part of those whom the Executive Committee serve.

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES.—Mr. Charles Kennedy, foreman, and Mr. John T. McKay, of the OBSERVER office, good printers both, were old employees of the old OBSERVER. Both became connected with the printing business about the year 1847—Mr. Kennedy starting in the OBSERVER office, Mr. McKay in the office of the *Carolinian*, edited by Mr. Wm. H. Bayne. Mr. McKay printed the last paper of the old, as Hay Street was filled with the passing regiments of Johnston's army, and he printed the first of the new, OBSERVER. Mr. Kennedy and he were "in at the death" of the venerable forebear, and assisted by Mr. H. I. McDuffie, who also received his training in the old office, helped this struggling infant to its feet.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.—We learn that the Committee of the House, to which it was referred, have made a favorable report on the Bridge bill and that it will probably pass. If it does we will publish it.

We have not seen the Bill, but learn that its main features are, First, that it will be submitted to a vote of the people of Cumberland county; and, if a majority favor the measure, then the county authorities are authorized to purchase the Clarendon Bridge from its owners at a fair price; but if no agreement can be made with the owners of the bridge then the county is to build a new bridge. The act further provides for the issuing of bonds and levying a tax which shall not exceed 10 cents on the one hundred dollars of property in any one year.

We hear much interest expressed in the question, which is too important to be decided hastily. We advise all to possess their souls in patience. It is not a law yet and may never be. If it *does* pass the Legislature it will be fully discussed and then an intelligent opinion may be formed.

MORTGAGING.—We wish we could write strongly enough and often enough to bring our farmers to a realization of the fact that the system of giving mortgages is pernicious and, in the end, ruinous. With the merchant it is entirely a business transaction, which he makes for his own protection; but why should the producer, at the latter's own woful disadvantage, impose upon him this necessity? The very term which is used to designate the relation of the farmer to his factor smacks unpleasantly of dependence. Such and such a merchant "carries" farmer Jones this year.

Farmer Jones first gives his note, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, and then follows the mortgage, by which he binds himself to the extent of all the corn, cotton and other products which he may raise upon certain lands in a certain time—in very many forms of mortgage a provision being made which includes the fee to be paid the attorney for collecting the amount due. And now, the papers drawn and registered, this man, who is being "carried," goes to work with an irksome "old man of the sea" astride *his* shoulders: the very sweat of his brow is pledged; the bursting seed and shooting stalk he merely holds in trust; he thanks God for glorious sunshine and copious showers—for another man; he feeds wife and child from his "commissary," and watches their appetites with jealous eyes. As for his smokehouse, which, in his good mother's time, was a perfect treasury of juicy hams and flaky bacon sides and merry sausage wreaths, it is full of the stench of guano, for there he keeps his Northern fertilizers. And in the fall, when the cotton is picked and ginned and baled, with what anxiety the planter scans the paper for the ruling price. But of what avail? The mortgage is around him everywhere, and the result of his toil is another's.

There are, alas! too few among the agriculturists of the South who drive the plow for the sole benefit and good of themselves. God speed the day when all farmers shall be, as they might be, the happiest and most independent people on earth!

BRIGHTENING DAYS.—Our people will do well to hasten, by word and act and every means of encouragement in their power, the proposed railroad extension from Fayetteville south toward Florence, S. C. Such a road would be of vital interest to the business prosperity of this town. Its beneficent effects can hardly be over-estimated: it would penetrate one of the finest cotton and farming sections of the South; it would open to market a vast area of turpentine and timber lands; and it would bring to our merchants a lucrative trade which they and their fathers before them enjoyed for very many years.

Fayetteville has been sorely beset by difficulties, but it retains one great and distinguishing advantage of which we should never lose sight: it is one of the best markets in the South, and all who were wont to do business with our people will seize the first opportunity to renew their relations with us. No section of North or South Carolina ever left us willingly, and none that we have lost will fail to return to their "first love" as soon as they can find the chance.

A railroad from Wilson through Fayetteville into South Carolina would come to us bright with the rays of renewed prosperity. Business would greatly increase, manufactures would flourish, real estate would be enhanced in value, and Fayetteville—on the great highway of short travel between North and South—would hold her rightful place as one of the most important towns in the State. Let us look to the future with hopeful confidence, and leave nothing undone to raise the dear old town to the high position she deserves.

TOBACCO GROWING.—There is little doubt that Cumberland possesses land—and that, too, in considerable extent—which is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. We have seen the very best quality grown here, in Chatham and in Moore, and, though on a small scale, the yield is proof that the weed can be grown. Of course, new beginners would be ignorant of the process of curing, but skilled labor from tobacco-growing districts would soon remedy this evil.

Depend upon it, diversified farming contains the great secret of success. The capabilities of the soil are learned only by careful experiment and long exercise; but the earth rarely refuses to yield from its generous bosom ample rewards for persistent and well-directed labor. A quarter of a century ago North Carolina had no rank among the cotton States, and think now of its immense annual crop. Ten years ago wheat growing was almost unknown in this immediate section, but latterly we have seen splendid fields of the waving grain right in the suburbs of Fayetteville. A poor sand bank, extending for a few miles along the old plank road west of town, has been redeemed from barrenness by a thrifty and judicious system of tillage, and is now pleasantly dotted with the profitable farms of the Vaughns, Smiths, Nance, McDuffie, our own fore-handed market gardener, Collins, and others.

Rotate in crops, work small tracts and work them well, and never place all your dependence upon one product. The world is not done laughing yet at the foolish fellow who "put all his eggs in one basket."

A VISITOR'S VIEW OF FAYETTEVILLE.—Mr. R. E. Carr, one of the editors of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, who recently paid our town a brief visit, writes an interesting article to his paper concerning Fayetteville, in which he speaks in high terms of our people, our business, one of our industries, &c. He cannot refrain, however, from digging us in the side about our railroad arrangements, and complains wofully of the difficulty of getting in sight or out of sight of the place—all night at Sanford coming down; all night at Sanford going up. Well, we do not sympathize with him greatly there, for Mr. Page treats him well and pays all attention to his comfort. But it is, undoubtedly, a vexatious delay to the traveler; and, in justice to our railroad authorities, we will say that the schedule is run to accommodate local travel and trade as much as possible, which cannot be regarded as an unfair *discrimination*.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday, 10th inst., the body of a man, identified as being that of E. V. Hawley, reported drowned on the night of the 18th of December, was found floating in Cape Fear River. Coroner Dr. J. W. McNeill immediately had a jury of inquest summoned, and a thorough investigation was made, eliciting the following facts: The remains were, of course, much swoolen and decomposed, but were still recognizable as those of Hawley, and there were, besides, papers in the pockets of the deceased bearing his name and relating to his business. The following persons composed the jury: E. M. Waddill, J. C. Geddie, S. B. Tolar, C. T. Guy, D. N. McLean, S. R. Parker. Below we give, in substance, the testimony of the witnesses examined:

William Mezingo, being duly sworn, testified that he found the body of deceased about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., lying face upward in the water, on the west side of Cape Fear River, about half a mile below Clarendon Bridge; noticed dark discoloration of the face under the left eye.

W. J. Sessoms, duly sworn, testified that he went to E. V. Hawley's after breakfast, on Monday morning, Dec. 18th, to see the latter about building him some small houses; was invited into the house, and both men took a drink. At the proposal of Sessoms he and Hawley then went over to Tokay Vineyard crossing the river in Robt. Price's boat, and reaching the vineyard about noonday, where they drank repeatedly of wine; at nearly sunset they started back home, carrying a vessel full of wine for Mrs. Hawley, from which Hawley again drank before they reached the river; on getting into the boat, and while Sessoms was unticing the rope, Hawley fell into the water, and Sessoms pulled him back into the boat, when the former blamed him for not hurrying to help, and said that Sessoms wanted his wife; after getting under way the deceased again fell into the river and was pulled out, when the boat began to fill; and Sessoms, remarking that they must swim ashore, plunged in and got to the bank; shouted for Hawley, but could not see or hear anything of him.

A. McBuie, duly sworn, testified that he had seen the body taken from the river and identified it as that of E. V. Hawley; the two men reached the vineyard about 4 o'clock one afternoon a week or two before Christmas; said they had been drinking some mean whiskey, and wanted some wine, which he gave them, and they also bought half a gallon for Mrs. Hawley; they appeared to be friendly; he did not think Hawley was drunk, but Sessoms was; last saw them about sunset, on their way to the river.

Oliver Rowland, duly sworn, testified that Sessoms came to his gate at between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, his clothes wet and frozen, and said he was in distress; that he and Hawley had attempted to cross the river in a small boat, that it had capsized, and he was afraid Hawley was drowned; Sessoms was much worried, and expressed the fear that suspicion would attach to him concerning Hawley's death.

The deposition of Mrs. Sarah Hawley, wife of deceased was taken, who testified that her husband, on starting for the Vineyard, expressed his intention of being back just as soon as possible to attend to his gin, &c; promising to bring back some wine. There was no appearance of ill-feeling between her husband and Mr. Sessoms.

After hearing the above testimony, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

A BUDDING BEAUTY.—Passing the yard of a town residence the other day, a little child was playing therein of such unusual loveliness that we paused in admiring delight, and as the little one lisped a pleasant reply to our caressing words, we could not help an involuntary exclamation: "What a beautiful child!" A crown of golden glory on its infant head, deep, limpid eyes of a blue like that of the sky which greets bright nature on an early autumn day, the inner tint of the murmuring sea-shell on the soft cheeks, and a careless grace in the pose of the little form—Murillo would have envied such a picture for the glowing colors of his genius. As we passed on, the eyes of the fair one followed us, with a bright sparkle which seemed to accept this homage to the sex; and we could not help thinking of the budding little coquette, who, as she passed with her nurse, captivated the heart of the English poet, and—

"Backward glancing, seemed to say,
'You know you love me, Mr. Gray!'"

HARNETT COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Harnett county convenes at Lillington next week, His Honor Judge J. C. McRae on the bench and Capt. J. D. McIver Solicitor. The docket is quite full, but we know of no case of special importance. The Court in Moore lasted but a few days, and much legal business was necessarily continued, as the attendance of the bar was slim, Messrs. Guthrie, Robins and others being absent.

Judge McRae is winning golden opinions in his judicial capacity, both for soundness of law and his impartiality and affable demeanor.

We beg our Harnett friends to remember the OBSERVER when they assemble together during court week. We shall have some one to modestly present its claims, and we wish to make its face once more welcome to the good people of that section.

THE FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.—Our townsman, Mr. Jno. S. Maultsby, on Monday evening, 12th inst., caught the first white 'buck' shad of the season in Cape Fear River. This is the earliest fat shad that has been known for many years. Mr. Maultsby has fished everywhere, almost from the glaring lakes of the "Land of Flowers" to the tinged waters of Deep River, and he always casts his line or net in lucky places. Where he cannot catch fish, the rest of us need not try.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MAGAZINE—Mr. H. S. Overby, son of our townsman, Mr. Wm. Overby, is agent of the above publication for North Carolina, and will call upon our citizens in its behalf. We commend his work to favorable consideration.

NEW RESIDENCE.—The handsomely improved and remodeled dwelling of Mr. F. R. Rose, on Haymount, is now nearly completed, and he contemplates moving into it in a short time.

MARRIED.

BURNS—AHEARN—On the 5th inst., at North Bend, Flea Hill Township, by A. A. McCaskill, Esq., Mr. GEORGE A. BURNS to Miss MARY E. AHEARN, both of Fayetteville.

CULBRETH—CURRIE—At the residence of her aunt, Miss Rebecca Murchison, in Moore county, on February 6th, by Rev. W. S. Lacy, Mr. JOHN CULBRETH to Miss REBECCA JANE CURRIE.

PENDERGRASS—BISHOP—By W. C. Troy, J. P., on the 7th inst., Mr. A. J. PENDERGRASS, of Cumberland county, to Miss DELLA BISHOP, of Harnett county.

SCARBROUGH—WOMBLE—In Summerville, N. C., on the 7th of February, 1883, by Jno. W. McNeill, Esq., Mr. ROBERT SCARBROUGH to Miss LULA WOMBLE.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		Peaches—Green,	50a$1
Hog Round, new	11½	HAY—	50@70
Hams,	12@13	HIDES—	
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry-Flint,	6@10½
Sides,	11@12½	Green,	4@5
Shoulders,	9@11	IRON—	
BAGGING—	10@11	American,	4@4½
BEEF—		Swedes,	6@7
On foot,	3@3½	LARD—	
Dressed,	5@6	North Carolina,	14@15
BEESWAX—	25@40	Western,	13@15
BUTTER—	25@35	LEATHER—	
COFFEE—		Upper,	33@35
Java,	20@30	Harness,	30@35
Rio,	7½@9½	POTATOES—	
COTTON- new	9½@00	Sweet,	40@00
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Irish, bush	$1.75@2.00
COTTON TIES	1.65@.200	PORK—	10@11
CHICKENS—	20@35	SUGAR—	
EGGS—	12½@00	Loaf,	11@12½
GRAIN—		Granulated,	11@12½
Corn,—new	70@75	Coffee Sugar,	8½@9
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@0.80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
N. C. FLOUR—		Apple Brandy,	3.00
Family,	$5.35@5.50	SHUCKS—	50@65
Super,	4.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1 00@1.15	TALLOW—	7@8
FRUITS—		WOOL—	20@21
Apples Gr'n,	1.25@1.75		

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—
Hard.....$1 30@0 00
Yellow Dip.....$2.30
Virgin Dip.....$2.30
Spirits.....48@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale..... 1 10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 13—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 49½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.32½ for Strained and $1.37½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady, with sales at $1.85 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 per bbl. for Soft.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he has removed his entire stock to the

KYLE CORNER STORE,

which he has enlarged and refitted, and is now one of the handsomest stores in the State.

Thanking his friends for their liberal patronage in the past, he trusts by

Polite Attention, Fair Dealing and an Elegant Stock of Goods at "Rock Bottom" Prices,

he will see them often at his new stand, where they will always receive a hearty welcome.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 15, 1883 2-3t

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1883.

Messrs. A. S. HUSKE & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.:

Gentlemen:—We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 1st inst., and have booked order for 5,000 "L. Q. C. L." Cigars, which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

The quality of these goods will be kept fully up to standard, and even improved if possible, and we therefore trust you will continue pushing them.

With many thanks,
We are yours, very truly,
GEO. M. TRAYLOR & CO.

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

We Sell

GAMBRIL'S FRESH GROUND FLOURS. Our very best brand is Patapsco Superlative.

As we are daily receiving new goods we find it quite a difficult matter to always advertise the latest article. We will endeavor though to let the trade know through the columns of the OBSERVER, that we are prepared to furnish any goods that are in our line, at as low prices and with as much expedition as possible.

Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

GEO. H. HAIGH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

For Cuba Molasses

and

Fine Syrups,

Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Buist's Garden Seed and Onion Sets,

WARRENTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

A good supply just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1m

Buckwheat Flour

and

Maple Syrup,

At A. S HUSKE & CO'S.

Mackerel,

In 10, 12 and 15 lbs. packages; also ½ bbls. just received and nice. Call on us.

Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TO FILL IN.

THE rush caused by my closing sale reduced, and in fact, completely exhausted many articles in my Retail Department.

This week, however, I have made every necessary addition to my stock, consisting of

Fresh, Seasonable Goods,

and the assortment is now "FILLED IN."

TWO CASES

Beautiful New Style Early Spring Prints,

just received and on my Retail Counters.

NINETEEN CASES

Ziegler's Celebrated Philadelphia Shoes,

in all the newest and latest designs and in all sizes, received yesterday.

A FULL LINE OF

BLACK CASHMERES AND ALPACAS,

just added to the stock.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Feb'y 15, 1883. It

1883. H. H. H. 1883.

Huske's Hardware House.

WE have steadily added to, and improved our business, until now we offer a well selected stock of

HARDWARE,

in addition to our Heavy and Fancy Stock of Groceries. Our determination has been from our start to make our business a success by catering to the demands of the trade.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2tf

BAKER'S

STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.

Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.
For Chemical Company of Canton.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Plows of various kinds and Castings,

Hoes and Shovels, Spades and Rakes,
Trace Chains and Collars, Hames and Bridles,
Leather and Calf Skins, Shoe Thread and Gilling Thread,
Mule Millinery, Riding Bridles and Back Bands, &c.,
Well Buckets, Wheels and Chains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883 2tf

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot

Offer For Sale at Low Prices,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and

Garden and Field Seeds.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb 15- 2-1f

MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA BISCUIT, OR FULLY PREPARED

Creamery Buttered Flour.

TO two and one-half cups of buttered flour add one cup of cold water, mix quickly but thoroughly, and bake in quick oven. You then will have an article of food that recommends itself highly to every housekeeper. Sold by

Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Iron, Steel,

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,
NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,
and a general stock of

HARDWARE,

FOR SALE LOW.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, March 19th, 1883, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of Colvin and others, known as "The Lovett Blackman Land," containing about 112 acres. This land is sold for partition, and is valuble for farming purposes.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash; and to give note with security for the balance to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1883. 2-ts

BARGAINS

In Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

At Cost For Cash.

Zephyr all Colors--10 cts. Lap.

FOR CASH FOR THIRTY DAY'S TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

M. E. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS,

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 1-7tf

Still Life: England and Italy.

A gray-blue jug of village ware,
Filled with the spoil of English lanes;
No flowers but crimson leaves are there
With berries bright from Autumn rains:
And, reft from bed of marshy green,
One buttercup, the last, is seen.

A Venice glass: a milky gem
Of prisoned light and changing rays
With curving cup and slender stem
For blossoms fit of Summer days;
From its chalice, flower crowned,
Rich southern fragrance floats around.

Here spicy-sweet carnations glow,
Or like Italian sunshine flame,
And orange-buds, with scented snow,
Bestrew the space tea-roses claim;
While Parma violets, pale and sweet,
Enwreathe the rest with border meet.

* * * * * *

Few days have fled. In this dull clime
The produce bright of bluer skies
An exile, lasts but little time,
And gathered quickly droops and dies.
But long these island leaves will hold
Through Winter's gloom their red and gold.

—*The Academy.*

AGRICULTURAL.

"Shoddy" Fertilizers and Other Adulterations.

[Condensed from Mr. Dabney's Report, from the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.]

As strange as it may seem, the "Shoddy" fertilizer has become a literal fact. That ingredient of the fertilizer now most expensive relatively, is the "ammoniate," as it is called, or the ingredient supplying the ammonia. The production of these "ammoniates" is limited and, as the production of fertilizers has grown, every conceivable source of ammonia has been worked for all it could supply. While "ammoniates" have thus become dearer, as a result chiefly of the establishment of a great many new manufactories, fertilizers have become very much cheaper. A sharp competition has brought down their prices. In this state of things a number of inferior and worthless articles are being introduced into fertilizers for the sake of the nitrogen they contain. Such articles are "shoddy" or wool-waste, horn-scrap, ground hoofs, and scrap-leather. These materials all contain considerable amounts of nitrogen, but they are, as is well known, extremely unchangeable, and, therefore, very slow to give up this nitrogen to plants. Wool, hair, hoof and horn are fortified by nature to resist the action of air and water. They are a part of the exterior protection of the animal, and are naturally very undecomposable. The skin is akin to these parts, in this respect, as the outer covering of the animal, and it is further fortified by the art of man, in tanning it with bark, to resist change. Everybody knows how long an old shoe will take to rot. It is perfectly plain to the common man, therefore, without consulting chemistry, that these articles *are not fit ingredients of fertilizers*, expected to act quickly. Certainly they are not to be substituted for good, quickly acting "ammoniates." Although these inferior materials sell higher now when prepared for the purpose, than they ought to do, owing to this demand for them, the difference in the prices of good and "shoddy" "ammoniates" shows that the substitution of the "shoddy" for the good is unfair. The ammonia derived from wool, horn, leather, etc., when they are put into the most favorable form, is valued by good authorities, like Professor Johnson, of the Connecticut station, at 12½ cents per pound. Ammonia from ammonia salts, blood, meat, etc., the best "ammoniates" we have, cost us here in North Carolina about 22½ cents per pound.

For the first time in our experience we find small amounts of these "shoddy" ammoniates in some fertilizers. The instances are very few and the amounts are very insignificant, but we desire to stop this use of them, if possible, in the beginning. In examining fertilizers and valuing them, we shall state the fact, whenever any inferior "ammoniates" are present, and shall give the relative commercial values excluding the ammonia from this source, and also including it at 12½ cents per pound, which is the highest value to be attached to it. A certain sale of these articles, where people want slow acting material, as upon fruit trees and grape-vines, is perfectly legitimate. But their sale *for better things* cannot be tolerated. A brief notice of some of these articles will fortify every farmer against them.

"*Shoddy*" does not need to be described. The term is properly applied to the fibre resulting from the tearing to pieces of old woolen clothes. The wool-waste or clippings of the cloth from woolen factories is similar to "shoddy." Cuttings of hair and furs are also used for the purpose.

Anyone can examine a fertilizer for these things himself. Put a small sample on a sheet of white paper and let it air-dry. Break the lumps, and you will see the strands of hair or wool binding the parts of the lump together. A hand-lense or a small microscope will assist the eyes.

Hoof or Horn can be recognized readily also. The form in which it is used is the scrap and dust from the saws and other machines used in the factories where horn is worked. More rarely in this country it is dried or roasted, to make it brittle, and ground to a coarse powder. The harm appears at once as bright yellow particles, hard, with sharp edges. Some excellent animal matters have the same color, but are soft and have rounded edges. Hoof is darker, all shades to black. Try the hardness with the knife-point, and hold a piece over a flame. It burns black, melts and emits the peculiar odor of hair or horn.

Leather.—Fine cut or chopped leather is little used, because it can be so easily detected; but the roasted and ground leather is calculated to be less easily detected. The odor is the unmistakable characteristic. To say that it is that of old shoes intensified is sufficient.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Boots & Shoes.

Having given orders for a full stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

suitable for

Spring and Summer Wear,

and wishing to make room for them, will offer all

Fall and Winter Goods

AT LOW FIGURES.

Persons wanting Goods in this line will find it to their interest to call at

HAWLEY'S SHOE STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.

For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite

A Library of Law Books,

Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have. All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House to parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven. Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.

Real estate bought and sold on commission.

W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 8. 1-7t.

COPARNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. H. WATSON & CO., take this method of informing the public that we will conduct a

FIRST-CLASS FANCY and HEAVY GROCERY and GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,

in the old stand of W. A. Whitehead & Co., Southwest corner Market square.

Respectfully,

A. H. WATSON.
G. S. PHILLIPS.
Feb'y 1, 1882 1-2t

ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
—AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—
Feb. 8. 1-tf

Look at This!

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND FAMILY SUPPLIES, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For NEW, FRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For ALL the Leading WEEKLY and ILLUSTRATED NEWS and PICTORIAL Papers, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any one. Call on us.

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.
February 8, 1883. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

FROM

D. Landreth & Sons.

ALL SEEDS OF PREVIOUS SEASONS have been destroyed, and each paper now offered has been stamped "1883" by the above firm.

FRESH OLD-FASHIONED COLLARD SEED,

raised near town by OLIVER W. PEARCE, for sale by

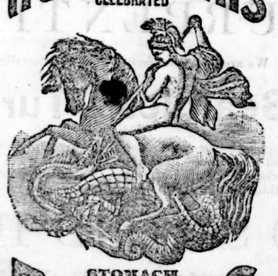
HORNE & WILLIAMS.
Feb. 8. 1-1m.

LANDRETH'S
AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion that follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you, too, may be strengthened and restored.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well-known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞ Send for prices and analysis.
Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agrl. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

For Composting.

STONO (South Carolina) ACID PHOSPHATE
" " Floats, or Pure Ground Phosphate.
" " Ash Element.
" " Soluble Guano.
Genuine German Kainit.

J. B. STARR, Ag't.
Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best Fertilizer for cotton that is known.

J. B. STARR.
March 9, 1882. 98t.

CIRCULAR.

WE ARE ASKED EVERY DAY, "DO YOU intend to offer your goods at cost?" Our reply is: We cannot afford to sell new and desirable goods at cost, especially such as could not be replaced cheaper than we paid for them; nor can we afford to SAY we will sell at "New York cost" and then *fail to do it.* Therefore we have made no cost advertisement, nor do we intend to do so without good reasons for the step. But should we decide on this very unbusiness-like course, we think we can appeal with confidence to the public (whom we have never yet knowingly deceived) to *credit* whatever statement we may make in reference to the matter. For the present we fully recognize the fact that, from various causes, the market is now depressed, we, therefore, have

REDUCED PRICES

on many desirable goods, believing we can, in this way, fully keep abreast of the times as to prices, and, at the same time, retain our self-respect and the confidence of the public.

Very respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.
Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

THE MUSIC STORE

is the place to get Music.

Also the place to get the best

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of all kinds and prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

cheap for cash, or on easy monthly payments. Don't order till you get our prices.

McNEILL & CO.
Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS.

DEALERS IN

PEA-NUTS,

Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.

No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

J. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS

—AND—

Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1882. 121tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Full Weight Oysters,

by the case or by retail at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

1883.

When you go to

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S

if you don't see what you want ask for it. We keep from a 3oz. Tack to 6 inch Spike; from a 5 cent Twist to five thousand pounds of Tobacco and like quantity of other goods.

Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

DURHAM TOBACCO
AND
Cigarettes to Arrive
AT
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

PLOWS

of various kinds, and castings at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

—ALSO—

COLLARS, HAMES, TRACES, BACK BANDS, HAME STRINGS, &c.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

CURRANTS,

PRUNES,
RAISINS,
TOMATOES,
CORN,
SUCCOTASH,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

When you want Good Goods

and cheap, that we will deliver in any part of the town, call and look over the nice varieties we offer.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

COFFEES,

ROASTED AND GREEN.

Ground without extra charge.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan'y 25, 1883 145tf

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofling Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15. 1882. 112tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of G. W. Bullard, deceased, I hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 25th day of January, 1884, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. B. DRAUGHON,
Administrator of G. W. Bullard, dec'd.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143-5t

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. MARSH, Agent.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—"After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

47 PERSON STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Have stepped to the front in the

Grocery and Dry Goods Business,

including a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the latest and best manufacture.

HATS & CAPS.

They also have on their shelves a full stock of

HARDWARE,

of every description; Hollow-ware, and general housefurnishing Goods of every kind.

In the line of *CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF*, they are in the lead.

They are replenishing their stock from time to time, and always keep FRESH GOODS, CHEAP GOODS and GOOD GOODS.

All they ask is a trial. When they get a customer they are sure to keep him.

Call and see them early, as they are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS

during the holidays.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 17, 1881. 44tf

POWDER.

I HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY for Messrs. Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and now offer to the trade a full stock of

Rifle, Sporting and Blasting POWDER,

in any size package desired.

I still carry a full stock of

Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Chemicals, Kainit, Wagons, Plows, Saddles, Harness, Wood and Hollow Ware, and General Farm Supplies.

All of which I offer at lowest prices.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Nov. 29, 1882 136-3m

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,

old stand of W. L. Hawley.
March 16, 1882. 99-1y

The Gullet Gin.

THE UNDESIGNED HAS ACCEPTED THE agency for the celebrated

GULLET COTTON GIN,

which has acquired the reputation, where it is in use, of turning out *smoother and cleaner cotton lint* than any other Gin.

J. B. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 7, 1881. 51tf

Scofield Cotton Press

in perfect order, to be sold on time or for cash.

—ALSO—

50,000 *feet of Seasoned Oak Lumber.*

JOHN P. THOMSON.
Aug. 31, 1882. 104tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act empowering the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 30, 1882 130tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

A CARD.

We the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known, and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.

They are educated, intelligent and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know, or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLEY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia
V. L. CONRAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Phila.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural enquiry in regard to our professional and personal standing, and to give the public increased confidence in our statements, and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above "Card" from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in chronic cases, *sent free.* Address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.
1109-11 Girard St., Phila.
Aug. 31, 1882. 123-6m

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt** in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. **A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable** and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. **Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.**

☞ **WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.** ☜

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. **Years of Experience** in the treatment of **Chronic Diseases** have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits us victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed **DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

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We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent.
April 29, 1880 2tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
April 22, 1880. 1-1y

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb'y 19, 1883.

EAST.	Mixed Train No. 4	Pass. Train No. 2	STATIONS.	Pass. Train No. 1	Mixed Train No. 3	WEST.
	Arrive 9.50 P. M.	Arrive 2.53 A. M.	Salisbury	Leave 11.45 P. M.	Leave 4.30 A. M.	
	" 7.45 "	" 1.25 "	Statesville	Arrive 1.16 A. M.	Arrive 2.25 "	
	" 5.19 "	" 9.53 "	Newton	" 9.53 "	" 11.37 "	
	" 4.06 "	" 8.30 "	Hickory	" 8.30 "	" 3.18 P. M.	
	" 1.41 "	" 6.13 "	Morganton	" 6.13 "	" 5.35 "	
	11.35 A. M.	4.27 P. M.	Marion	4.27 P. M.	7.35 "	
	9.45 "	2.36 "	Henry	2.36 "		
	6.00 "	11.00 A. M.	Asheville	11.00 A. M.		
		Leave 5.10 "	Warm Springs	Leave 8.32 "		
		" 12.00 "	Henry	" 9.50 "		
		" 11.20 A. M.	Marion	" 11.15 "		
		" 9.15 P. M.	Morganton	" 11.53 P. M.		
			Hickory	Arrive 12.45 A. M.		
			Statesville	Leave 1.05 "		
			Salisbury	Arrive 2.53 A. M.		

Train No. 1

Connects at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. from all points North and South and from Raleigh. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Henry's. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. & A. R. R. with Sleeping Car from Charleston, S. C. to Henry's. Open observation cars run over the mountains both ways between Henry's and Warm Springs, affording a magnificent day-light view of the Mountains and French Broad river. Connects at Warm Springs with E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. for Morristown and points South-West.

Train No. 2

Connects at Warm Springs with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. Pullman Sleepers from Henry's to Greensboro, and Sleeping Cars from Henry's to Charleston, S. C. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. and A. R. R. and at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and South.

Through Tickets

on sale at Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and the Warm Springs to all principal cities.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS on sale from all points North and South.

J. R. MACMURDO,
Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.

North Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date April 30, 1882.	No. 51, Daily	No. 53, Daily
Leave Charlotte	4:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
" Salisbury	5:53 "	6:24 "
" High Point	7:20 "	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro	8:00 "	8:06 "
Leave Greensboro	9:30 "	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11:47 "	.....
" Durham	12:26 "	.....
" Raleigh	1.40 p. m.	.....
Leave Raleigh	4:05 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6:30 "	.....

No. 17—Daily except Saturday, Leave Greensboro 5:00 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 1:51 a. m. Arrive at Goldsboro 7:20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina: daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb'y 19, 1882.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10:00 a. m.	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12:20 p. m.	.....
Leave "	3:55 "	.....
Arrive Durham	5:06 "	.....
" Hillsboro	5.46 "	.....
" Greensboro	8:05 "	.....
Leave "	9:15 "	0:40 a. m.
Arrive High Point	9:50 "	10:10 "
" Salisbury	11:12 "	11:21 "
" Charlotte	1:10 a. m.	1:00 "

No. 18, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsb'o 2:50 p m
Ar. Raleigh 7:10 p m
Lv. " 6:00 a m
Ar. Greensboro 3:15 p m

No 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest, and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. with all points South and Southeast.

Aug. 24, 1882. 122-6m

TRADE MARK. 1/3 SIZE. **Seminal Pastille**

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of **Seminal Emissions and Impotency** by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or even restraint, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is confined by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in one form, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $2; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) $3; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $5. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, even as if never affected. Also sealed for stamp.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.